

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, SALEM, O.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, JANUARY 26, 1849.

"I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS. Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chesnut sts.

Meetings at Carmel and Middleton.

James Barnaby and Isaac Trescott will address Anti-Slavery meetings, at Middleton Saturday evening, 27th January. At Carmel meeting house, Sunday the 28th, 2 o'clock and Evening.

The American Colonization Society, again.

Of all the impudent, soulless organizations that ever existed, the American Colonization Society is entitled to rank as first. Under the guise of philanthropy, under the pretence of benefiting the Afro-American it assumes the right to send him from the land of his nativity; and in order to obtain the means to effect his expatriation appeals to the worst prejudices of the whites, fosters their hatred of the colored man, and pronounces his degradation here inevitable, his oppression irremediable. Although the colored population have, from the very inception of the scheme of African Colonization borne their testimony against it with remarkable unanimity, and ably exposed the pretended philanthropy of its supporters, the Society has urged its claim upon community, and with the protest of those whom it is ostensibly designed to benefit, ringing in their ears, its agents have as coolly demanded contributions to export the colored man from our shores as though they were asking aid to send him to the East Indies or to Madagascar.

Its latest movement, so far as we are aware, is the presentation of a lengthy memorial to the Legislature of Ohio, by David Christy, an agent of the Society. Its object and its doctrines may be gathered by the extracts we shall make. The memorialist says,

"A careful examination of the census tables, together with a knowledge of many other facts connected with the subject, proves, very clearly, that the Ohio valley must soon become the home of a large proportion of the free colored people."

He then proceeds to show statistically that causes have been operating in three of the Middle, six of the Southern, and the six New England States to repel the free colored people from their soil, and therefore infer,

"From all these facts, it appears that causes, having a uniform action and producing uniform results, are exerting a repelling influence upon the free colored population of the fifteen States above named, and that nearly the whole current of this emigration, thus set in motion, is pouring into the Ohio valley. And further, the events which have transpired in many of the slave States, since the last census, teach us that these repelling causes are augmenting instead of diminishing their force. These influences have also been extended to many of the States not above named, and the conclusion is therefore forced upon us, that the Ohio valley is now the focus towards which nearly the entire free colored emigration of the country is concentrating."

We are not inclined to dispute the correctness of the idea which thus far appears to be the gist of the memorial, but rather rejoice to know that justice to the West is very far from doing nothing to the colored man, yet the climate, soil, and other advantages it presents, serves, in some degree, to make it a desirable home for him.

But the Colonization memorialist goes on to say,

"In view, then, of all these facts, it appears evident that we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which force the colored man into the West, and that the Ohio valley is therefore to become the Asylum for the victims of slave oppression, and has been selected by the colored man as the theatre upon which the great battle for the achievement of his rights is to be fought."

And why should legislation be invoked to forbid the native American who wears a colored skin to seek a home in the West? The idea that such an exercise of legislative power would be justifiable, is horribly oppressive, and would never be referred to, except to condemn, by any one whose hatred of the negro was not stronger than his love for God. His soul must indeed be contracted who would not gladly welcome to the Ohio valley "the victims of slave oppression." And if the colored man has chosen this State as the theatre where is to be fought the battle for his rights, let every lover of human freedom see to it that he throws no obstacles in his path to victory, nor affords his oppressors aid or comfort.

The memorialist also further states,

"The framers of the constitution under which you act, never designed to Africanize the State; and its white citizens, judging from past and present indications, will yet oppose, to the utmost, any change of that instrument which will give to colored men equal social and political privileges."

This certainly is anything but complimentary either to the framers of the Constitution, or its supporters. Yet judging from the disfranchisement of the colored man by the former, and the enactment and enforcement of the odious Black laws by the latter, we fear that it is true; and that the citizens of Ohio will not for a long time be sufficiently converted to Christianity and Democracy to pre-

cedently recognize the great principle which underlies every truly christian and democratic institution. But then says the memorialist,

"This decision is not the result of hostility to the colored man, but is based upon the conviction that the true interests of both classes will be best promoted by a separate political organization. It is unwise, therefore, for any one to urge them to a prolonged and fruitless warfare for citizenship in Ohio."

Of course not. It was not "the result of hostility to the colored man" that induced those who framed the Constitution of Ohio to deny him the right of suffrage, it was only an unwillingness to admit that negroes were as good as whites, and were entitled to equal political rights! It was "not the result of hostility to the colored man" that prompted the Legislature to declare that his oath-tendered testimony should not be admissible in suits against a white man, it was only a desire to keep the negro in his proper place and teach him submission to his betters! It was "not the result of hostility to the colored man" that led white citizens to rob his children of their school funds, it was only an unwillingness to have white and colored children in the same school!

Out upon the man who can administer such a salvo to the consciences of the negro-hating tyrants of Ohio! David Christy ought to be ashamed to be engaged in covering up and seeking to excuse the works of that mean, contemptible, devilish hatred of the colored man that pervades almost all grades and classes of society! But then he has an object in view that can best be gained by such dirty work—what that object is, may be learned by the concluding paragraph of his memorial.

"In this emergency, and in view of the great importance of disabusing the minds of colored men on the question of colonization, and of encouraging their emigration to Liberia, or to Ohio in Africa, it is respectfully requested that you make a suitable appropriation to aid the American Colonization Society for a few years to come, in carrying out its designs in relation to the colored people of Ohio, and in promoting the spirit of emigration to Liberia."

We hope and believe the Legislature will make no such appropriation; but if it does, we trust the colored people of Ohio will be wise enough and bold enough to demand their political rights at the hands of the rulers of the State, and that they will continue to demand them until the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence is recognized as a practical truth. And it is to be hoped, that in the great contest that is now being waged between slavery and freedom, they will not forsake their brethren in bonds, leave the land of their nativity, virtually admit their own natural inferiority, and acknowledge the white man's better right to this land, and all to please those whose senseless hatred of them is based upon the complexion God decreed they should wear.

The Ex. Committee

Will meet on the 4th prox. at the usual hour and place. As business of importance will claim the attention of the members, it is desirable that there be a full attendance.

The Black Laws.

In the House of Representatives on the 18th inst. the "State Journal" informs us,

"The bill 'to repeal the fourth section of the act passed Jan. 25, 1807, amendatory to an act passed Jan. 5th, 1801,' being under consideration.

Mr. Smith of Brown, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

Mr. Chaffee explained that the bill had for its object the repeal of what was generally known as the 'testimony clause of the Black Laws,' and he hoped such summary action would not be had upon it. He expected that the gentleman from Brown would yet vote for the bill.

Mr. Mott believed that the people of his district asked for the passage of no such bill. It would prove an injury to the blacks of the counties of Mercer and Auglaize, where considerable settlements of that class of individuals existed. If a black in that region should present himself in a court of justice to give evidence against a white, he would take his exit from this world so quick that he would not know how it happened. Mr. M. then explained why he should oppose the passage of the bill.

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Mr. Smith then withdrew his motion to strike out, and the order was passed.

What a murderous set of ensigns Mr. Mott must have. According to his representations the citizens of Mercer and Auglaize counties must be the most blood-thirsty villains that ever cursed God's earth. Murder a man for testifying in a court of justice!—Let Ohio go to the Thugs of India to learn humanity, if this be true.

PACHECO AGAIN—ANOTHER SOUTHERN TRIUMPH!

The bill providing for the payment for the slave of Antonio Pacheco, which had been rejected by the House, was, on motion, brought up for reconsideration on the 19th inst.

Since its rejection, the Southern Congressional caucus has been held, which has doubtless infused a considerable degree of terror among the cowards from the North; and the crack of the overseer's whip about the ear of the doughfaces who dreamed for once they were men, has produced its desired effect, as will be seen by the votes given when the consideration of the Pacheco question was renewed. A motion was made to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, which was lost. The motion to reconsider was then adopted, 93 yeas to 52 nays. On the question, "Shall this bill pass?" the vote was 101 yeas to 95 nays. So the South triumphed; and another instance was given to the world of the honor and benefit which the North derives from this glorious Union.

THE POSTAL TREATY.

Amicable arrangements have been entered into between this and the British Government, which places the mail charges on letters and papers transmitted from one country to the other, on an equitable and reciprocal footing. Single letters (half ounce in weight) can now be sent to any part of England or Ireland for 24 cents; double and triple letters at double and triple rates. Letters from those countries pay the same postage. The mail charges may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender. Newspapers to or from any part of the United Kingdom must be prepaid—2 cents each paper. Other arrangements have been made in relation to the transmission of mails to other countries, and the transit of closed mails from Great Britain through this country.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A telegraphic dispatch misled us in relation to the Extra session of Congress; it appears the President has only called the usual quadrennial extra session of the Senate. The announcement made was therefore premature. That an extra session will have to be called, can hardly be doubted when it is remembered how little, how very little has yet been done at Washington except at speech-making.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

Senator Archbold, the man who swore so terribly at the Speaker when he announced Ford's election, has published a Card, palliative, in the columns of the "Statesman" in which he intimates he would not have done so, had he not witnessed the perpetration of an enormous crime. It is rumored that the Honorable Senator intends shortly to make a motion in the Senate that that commendable in the Decalogue in relation to swearing be amended to read, "Thou shalt not swear except when witnessing the perpetration of an enormous crime."—We of course do not vouch for the truth of this.

For notice of meetings to be held by Curtis and Walker, see the appropriate column.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

The following extract from a poetical article in the "State Journal," will perhaps convey as good an idea of the proceedings of the Legislature—as far as the interests of the people have been attended to—as a transcript from the journals of either House.

In the town of Columbus a Mill you will find, An ugly Old Mill that refuses to grind; Upon this Old Mill, hanging in the Old Steeple, An Old Bell is ringing this tune to the people: Grinding away—three dollars the day, And not a grind good for six weeks & a day."

A correspondent inquires of us where the "Non-Resistant and Practical Christian" is published; and as other of our readers may be benefited by the information, we take this opportunity to state, that it is published semi-monthly in Milford, Mass., at \$1 per year.

King Zohac and the Devil.

The fables of the ancients, their wondrous mythology, and the mystic responses of their oracles are not so devoid of meaning as some seem to suppose. Great truths were often veiled in their figurative language—truths which man now as much needs to know as he did then. The "New York Globe" uses the following fable as a text for an excellent sermon on slavery:

How King Zohac took the Devil into his service, and how he had to pay him for it.

There was once a king in Persia whose name was Zohac, who having occasionally some rather queer work for an honest man to execute—so runs the story—took the Devil into his employ. After serving his employer faithfully for a time, the devil, as a recompense, requested permission to kiss the king's shoulder.—His request was granted, but immediately there grew from the place touched by the devil's lips, a monster serpent, who fed upon his flesh, and strove to get at his brains to devour them. Agonized with fear and pain, the unhappy king would grasp at the swelling throat of the serpent, and would try to bruise and rend it from his person, but he found it an inseparable part of his body, and that he was obliged himself to suffer all the tortures he inflicted. The devil now suggested to the monarch, as the best remedy the case admitted of, that he should quiet the monster by giving him every day the brains of one of his subjects, to be killed for that purpose. This appalling suggestion was adopted and successfully pursued, till a blacksmith of Isaphan, whose children had nearly all been devoured by the monster, raised his leather apron as a standard of revolt, and finally succeeded in deposing Zohac.

The application is this: King Zohac represents this nation; the Devil is the fatal compromise made with oppression; and the serpent that fed upon the king's flesh is slavery. The editor presents in a clear and forcible manner the many aggressions made by the nation upon the rights of the people to satisfy slavery, and with which every citizen is, or ought to be familiar.

The circumstance which struck us most forcibly in reading the fable, was the source and standard of revolt. The pampered favorites of the king, the hangers-on at court, would of course be the last to suffer, and therefore the last to rebel. The nobles who had wealth and power in their hands, and retainers at their command, were also exempt from the terrible conscription. The victims were taken from the families of the laborers, who had no wealth, no influence, and as was supposed no power, and had been taught that passive obedience was a great and shining virtue. And yet it was the laboring men who hurled Zohac from his throne. Stung to madness by the oppression their sovereign had inflicted, they trampled under foot the usages of former times. Their traditional reverence for the king was scattered to the winds, and they stood forth as men contending for the rights of man.

And what a noble leader they had—a blacksmith of Isaphan! One who had learned at his anvil that earnest labor, and frequent and heavy blows were necessary to the work the true man had before him. And then that glorious banner! No silken tissue from the Persian loom, glittering with gold and showy with heraldic devices, but a leather apron, significant of endurance and of toil.—It had been soiled in the service of the wearer when it shielded him from the glowing sparks that rolled from beneath his hammer; but it was none the worse for that. It was just the kind of standard that suited the working men—just the kind of banner beneath which they could best march to the conflict and to victory. And beneath that banner, and under the guidance of that leader who unfurled it, the laborers triumphed.

Where in this land shall be found the blacksmith of Isaphan! Where the standard of the leather apron! Seek for them, working men, until you have found them.—And remember, it is not the serpent alone that is to be warred against, but king Zohac also, of whose body it has become an inseparable part. He must be deposed, in order that the people may be saved from the destruction that threatens them.

The London Star of December 5th, in an article on the result of the recent Presidential election, speaks its mind of Brother Jonathan in plain terms as follows:

"While the millions of the United States are emerging from the brief and bloodless battle for the Presidency, while they are looking forward with composure to the advent of a pacific Administrator like General Taylor, it is not surprising that some of the more reflective citizens of the Great Trans-Atlantic Democracy should begin to contrast the tranquility of the Western with the turbulence and distraction of the Eastern hemisphere.—The difference of the condition of the American Continent and the European Continent in 1848 is too striking not to challenge observation, and the deduction derivable from that difference is too flattering to the political institution of the former not to excite the patriotism of its enthusiastic people. Light and darkness, crime and virtue, youth and decrepitude, grace and deformity, are not more opposite to each other, the whole range of history does not afford a more vivid antithesis than that which presents itself to us in the position of affairs in Europe on one hand, and in North America on another. Before, however, a dirge can be sung over the former, and a psalm chanted over the latter, before unconditional praise can be bestowed on the one and unmitigated condemnation pronounced upon the other; before Europe can be scouted (as it has been scouted from the same quarter) as an agglomeration of administrative baseness and popular depravity—some few facts, bearing rather intimately upon the question at issue, should be candidly and judiciously borne in recollection. Foremost among these is the circumstance that while each of the continental races of Europe is striving individually to conquer its independence without encroaching upon any of their respective dominions, the model republic has been availing itself of the shallowest pretences to aggrandize its own dominions by incursions upon the dominions of the contiguous countries. True it is that the despot of Prussia, screening himself under a masquerade of liberality, endeavored, by force of arms, to rob the crown of Denmark of its hereditary appendage of Schleswig—true, again, that tyranny strove to trample on the germs of freedom sprouting up among the Poles, the Lombards, and the Hungarians; but in each instance the cries of exasperation which resounded from the surrounding nations caused the crowned aggressors to desist in their unholy efforts at repression. With the model Republic of the United States it has been wholly otherwise. There the wiles of diplomatic chicane and the audacity of military expeditions have been sedulously directed to the acquisition of new provinces, to the subjugation of unoffending races, to the massacre of the patriots of Mexico, and to the desecration of the golden halls of the Montezumas.

"While again French democracy has, even in the agony of her own struggles for existence, decreed the abolition of Slavery in all her possessions, American democracy clings with the tenacity of fanaticism to the bloody sway exercised over the negro population by her free and enlightened citizens! The Wilnot Provision is as flagrantly repudiated by the legislators of the United States as ever were the local bonds of Illinois or Pennsylvania. It were well consequently, if the journalists of North America, before exulting so vain-gloriously over the virtues and eminence of the United States, when compared with the views and degradation of Europe, would simply put two and two together and see whether or not they come to four. Stones of abuse hurled from glass-houses are liable to provoke reprisals; and marvellous, indeed does it appear to us, that while our Trans-Atlantic contemporaries are exulting over the pacific character of their republican institutions, the principal representative of that pacific policy is the very man who overran with his soldiers the mountains and savannahs of Mexico, and advanced with fire and sword from Monterey to the capital. Old Zachary is not the least anomaly, amongst all the huge and multifarious anomalies of the United States.

HONORABLE CONDUCT OF NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—Instances of dignified integrity, such as the following correspondence shows, which we extract from the Richmond Whig are so extremely rare among our merchants, that we give publicity to this, with much pleasure. As Messrs. Allen & Paxon are merchants doing business with Richmond almost exclusively, their conduct in this matter is not only worthy of commendation for it cannot be prejudicial to their immediate pecuniary advantages.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig: Messrs. Editors—Enclosed I send you the correspondence between myself and Messrs. Allen & Paxon, concerning the apprehension of my servant. It needs no comment from me, and I publish it merely to show to the whole South how frail the tenure of their personal property is, when men, standing as high in public estimation as Messrs. Allen & Paxon do, are habitually lending their aid and countenance to such of the captains and crew of the regular or accidental line of vessels between this and New York, as may choose to carry off our slaves.

Respectfully, J. DOVE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1848.

Messrs. Allen & Paxon: Gentlemen—My negro woman Patsy left here on Tuesday, 19th, in company with a mulatto man, Tom Randolph—for advertisement of reward, &c. see the Richmond Whig of to day. On the morning after she left my house, four vessels left for New York—the Virginia, Captain Gould; Fair, Captain Snedeiser; Mary Jane Peck, Capt. Roland, and Ann Somers. Will you do me the favor to hand this letter to the head of Police, and ask him to board and search these vessels?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN DOVE.

I refer you to my friend, Mr. G. Allen.

(TRUE COPY.)

New York, 26th Dec. 1848.

Doct. John Dove, Richmond: Dear Sir—Your favour of 23d at hand this morning and duly noticed. While the writer lived in Virginia he would not deal in slaves, even to take them in payment for a bad debt—and cannot now use his influence to secure your runaway—but would be happy to render you any other service.

Your ob't serv'ts,

ALLEN & PAXSON.

The Richmond Republican prefaces the correspondence with the following significant language:

In presenting the following correspondence, we cannot but express our surprise that gentlemen who are agents for the most important line of vessels between this city and New York, and with whom our business men have had much intercourse, should be so regardless of the fair claims of our citizens in a matter of vital interest. If slave property, when abducted, is to be concealed in Northern vessels, may not other property also be protected from the claim of its owners?

FREEDOMAN'S ESTATE.—A curious question under the laws of slavery has been decided in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Some time ago a wealthy gentleman died, having by will given their freedom to certain of his slaves. There is a legacy duty payable in Maryland on the estate bequeathed by will, and the Register of the district in which the gentleman resided claimed from the executors the amount of this duty on the appraised value of the manumitted slaves. The claim was resisted, on the ground that freedom to a slave is not such a legacy of estate as is contemplated by the law; but the Court of Appeals has decided otherwise, holding that the bequest of freedom to a slave—that is, of a man to himself—is precisely similar, in legal intent and effect, to the bequest of a slave to any other person. The executors, therefore, have been required to pay the duty.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Mexican Boundary Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Col. John B. Weller, the late democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, has been appointed by the President, commissioner to settle the boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. Sevier had been appointed for this station, but before the Senate had acted upon his nomination, he died, and the above named gentleman has been named by the President, and doubtless will be confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1849.

Col. J. B. Weller, has been confirmed by the Senate, as commissioner to settle the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The South Opening Its Eyes.

The Mississippi Free Trader says: "Two hundred and fifty thousand men cannot always hold in servile bondage three millions of rational human beings. The elevation of the race may be retarded in its progress by the obstinacy and mistaken selfishness of the few, who lord it over the many; but the triumph of right and justice over wrong and injustice, is certain at the end."

The Platte Argus, in Missouri, says: "We trust that the first act of the Missouri Legislature, when it meets this winter, will be the passage of resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the Wilnot Provision, and use all their influence in its favor."

Receipts.

Thos. Rakestraw, Mt. Union	1.00-198
E. N. Johnson, "	1.50-172
A. D. Jacobs, Youngstown	2.00-312
Jno. Boyer, Bunyburg	1.00-330
Geo. Glen, "	1.00-350
Amos Green, Rootstown	1.00-325
Joseph Bondy, Husbard	1.00-322
Naylor Webster, Harrisville	1.00-174
Jno. D. Thompson, "	1.00-350
A. G. Wileman, Old Hickory	1.50-172
Horace Card, Rootstown	1.00-344
Cabel Ensign, "	1.00-333
Lewis Lewis, Granger	1.00-33
Edward Lewis, Austenburgh	1.00-330
Isaac Book, Lowellville	1.00-330
Zephia Stone, Kinsman	1.00-337
C. D. Carlton, Elkhart	1.00-337
Lorenza Evans, Morgan	2.05-188
Ira Yocum, Pennville	9.00-180
Abt. Resward, "	1.00-325
Seneca Green, Franklin Mills	1.50-175
Jacob Haymaker, "	50-188
Burnet Bishore, New Antecoh	1.00-330
Henry Hoover, Richmond	9.00-
Jas. Ball, Guilford	1.50-357
Aaron Williams Jr., Mahoning	1.00-330
Abigail E. Edson, Hazd Green	1.00-339
Wm. Crawford, Lowellville	50-304
Joseph Stacy, "	1.50-214
Jno. B. Nessler, "	9.00-333
Luther Battles, Mansfield	1.00-175
Joseph F. Nash, Welshfield	1.00-204
Jno. Allen, Columbiana	1.00-171
Jno. West, Minerva	1.00-215
Jno. Horner, Berlin	1.00-229
Josiah Fogg, "	1.25-308
Rachel Barnaby, Mt. Union	1.00-190
Israel Gaskill, "	50-283
F. Dandridge, New Richmond	1.85-320
Thos. Rhodes, Sharon	1.00-348
J. H. Chapman, Salem	1.00-348
D. Bowell, "	271-178
Geo. Garrison, Yew Lisbon	1.50-308
James Brown, Medina	1.00-300
J. Smith on account of C. C.	1.50-172
Mrs. H. Brown, Medina	1.00-141
Samuel Erwin, Columbiana	1.00-325
Lemuel Flint, Newville	1.00-330
Hovell Streter, Gustavus	1.00-179
J. R. Dowly, New Lyme	2.25-184
W. Simons, Vernon	1.00-330
Wm. & Parish, Bristol	1.50-181
Wm. Vradenburg, "	1.50-181
Jane Craig, Deerfield	1.00-313

Please take notice, that in the new knowledge of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

No subscriber need expect that a reduction from the price of \$1.50 will be made, unless the money is forwarded at the time specified in the published terms.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

J. W. WALKER & H. W. CURTIS, Agents of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will hold Anti-Slavery Meetings as follows: Sunday, January 28th, Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co.

Tuesday, January 30th, Parkman, Geauga Co.
Wednesday, 31st, Twinsburgh, Summit Co.
Thursday & Friday, February 1st and 2nd, Richfield, Summit Co.
Saturday & Sunday, February 3rd and 4th, Hinkley, Medina Co.
Monday & Tuesday, February 5th and 6th, Brunswick, Medina Co.
Wednesday & Thursday, February 7th & 8th, Grafton, Lorain Co.
Friday & Saturday, February 9th and 10th, Wellington, Lorain Co.
Monday & Tuesday, February 12th and 13th, Litchfield, Medina Co.
Wednesday & Thursday, February 14th and 15th, Medina, Medina Co.
Friday & Saturday, February 16th and 17th, Wadsworth, Medina Co.
Sunday, February 18th, Sharon, Medina Co.
Monday and Tuesday, February 19th & 20th, Granger, Medina Co.
Wednesday & Thursday, February 21st and 22nd, Bath, Medina Co.
Saturday & Sunday, February 24th & 25th, Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga Co.
Monday & Tuesday, February 26th and 27th, Chardon, Geauga Co.

All the above meetings will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the exception of Twinsburg, Chagrin Falls and Chardon, which will commence at early candle light. It is hoped that the friends in the respective neighborhoods will make all the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

Those owing pledges to the society, or subscriptions to the Bugle, will confer a favor by settling with the agents.

OVERLET AND INGRAIN CARPET WEAVING.

The subscriber, thankful for past favours conferred the last season, takes this method to inform the public that he still continues in the well-known stand formerly carried on by James McLean, in the Coverlet and Carpet business.

Directions.—For double coverlets spin the woollen yarn at least 12 cuts to the pound, double and twist 32 cuts, coloring 8 of it red, and 24 blue; or in the same proportions of any other two colors; double and twist of No. 5 cotton, 80 cuts for chain. He has two machines to weave the half-double coverlets. For No. 1, prepare the yarn as follows: double and twist of No. 7 cotton yarn 18 cuts, and 9 cuts of single yarn colored light blue for chain, with 18 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and 18 cuts of No. 9 for filling. For No. 2, prepare of No. 5 cotton yarn, 16 cuts double and twisted, and 8 cuts single, colored light blue, for the chain.—17 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and one pound single white cotton for filling.—For these two machines spin the woollen yarn nine or ten cuts to the pound.

Plain and figured table linen, &c. woven, ROBERT HINSHILL WEAVER.

Green street, Salem.

June 16th, 1848. 6m-148

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Peltone splendid outline Maps, Baldwin's pronouncing Geographical Gazetteer, and Naylor's system of teaching Geography, for sale by J. Hambleton of this place. He is also prepared to give instruction to classes, or to individuals who wish to qualify themselves for teaching the science of Geography according to this new, superior, and (where tried) universally approved system. Address by letter or otherwise, Salem, Co., O. Oct. 6th, 1848.